

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 46, No. 16

182

MAY 4, 1953

WHOLE NO. 1166

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It is a privilege, as we complete the first volume of our editorship, to pay tribute to a group of fellow workers whose self-sacrificing labors have seen us through an arduous apprenticeship: to Professor Akielaszek, a very paragon of practical efficiency and scholarly tact as his many friends have no need to be reminded, who has, amid numerous other demands on his time, supervised the business affairs of our publication and placed at our disposal his accurate scholarship and extensive bibliographical learning in a variety of editorial functions; to Dr. Swallow, whose practical editorial experience and exquisite critical sense in every kind of literary and scholarly problem have been of incalculable service; to Professor Stahl, who, in addition to his editorship of our annual lists of inexpensive classical works and our survey of college textbooks, has generously assumed the further responsibilities of an Associate Editor and has rendered solid assistance in that capacity; likewise to Professor Sweet, an indefatigable worker in gathering material of primary interest to teachers in our secondary schools; and to Dr. Mayerson, who, in Professor Casson's absence, has continued the compilation of recent publications, providing us with a valuable control of our other sources for current classical bibliography, and insuring the resumption of this department in the forthcoming volume. To these, to our loyal host of authors, reviewers, and correspondents, to the many friends *domi militiaeque* who have helped, we here express our sincerest gratitude.

Two important announcements are to be made regarding plans for the next volume.

Publication Schedule. Provisional authorization has been secured from the postal authorities permitting us to publish, beginning with the first issue of Volume 47, semi-monthly from October through May. This new schedule, which will make our publication year more nearly coincide with the usual academic year, seems in practically every respect superior to the old. As our regular readers already know, *CW* has for many years been a weekly in name only, and the irregular spacing of issues in past volumes has been mostly a source of confusion to readers, contributors, advertisers, and users of our news services, with few compensating advantages.

(Continued on page 261)

NOTES ON RECENT PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE ANCIENT NOVEL

The whole field of ancient romance is so large that work on it can hardly be summarized in a short article. First (and these must be left on the periphery) are such precursors as the *Odyssey*, the romantic epic, the inset stories in Herodotus, Parthenius' outlines of stories for Gallus, and the *Controversiae*. The erotic Greek romances are a familiar list: the Ninus romance, the romances of Chariton, Xenophon of Ephesus, Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius, to which we must add the satiric romances of Lucian, all these dating from the first century B.C. to the third century A.D. Later other types

developed: the historical romance of Alexander by pseudo-Callisthenes, the Christian romances (*the Acta*), the Jewish romances, romantic biography (Apollonius of Tyana), and stories in letter form by Alciphron, Aelian, and Philostratus. To all these Greek stories must be added the Byzantine romances of the twelfth century. Finally come the Latin novels, each of a different type: Petronius' satiric novel, *Satyricon*, Apuleius' mystic tale, *Metamorphoses*, Apollonius of Tyre, and a story of a city, *The Tale of Troy*, rehearsed in three versions. Manifestly in the face of such copious material, I shall have to limit myself to trends in research on the ancient Greek romances and the most important Latin ones.

The great landmark in the modern study of our subject was Erwin Rohde's *Der griechische Roman* (1876; 3d edition, revised by W. Schmid, Leipzig 1914). This monumental work stimulated a whole series of special studies, notably J. S. Phillimore's essay in *English Literature and the Classics* (Oxford 1912); S. L. Wolff's *The Greek Romances in Elizabethan Prose Fiction* (New York 1912); Aristide Calderini's introduction to his translation of Chariton (Torino 1913); Stephen Gaselee's appendix on the Greek novel (in the Loeb edition of *Daphnis and Chloe*, New York 1916); and Bruno Lavagnini's *Studi sul romanzo greco* (Messina-Firenze 1921).

As is well known to those who have worked in this field, a great stimulus to research on the ancient novel had been given in earlier times by certain spectacular discoveries. The first was the finding in Trau, Dalmatia, in 1650 of a fifteenth century manuscript of the *Cena Trimalchionis*, a part of the *Satyricon* before unknown. The second was the deciphering by Paul Louis Courier in 1809 of parts of a thirteenth century manuscript of *Daphnis and Chloe* in the Laurentian Library, to wit Book I, chapters 12-17, which Courier carefully transcribed—and then obliterated by upsetting his ink-pot over the new chapters, nearly creating an international diplomatic incident thereby. Finally, in 1893, there was found on an Egyptian papyrus (on the back of some accounts dating from 101 A.D.) a fragment of the *Ninus Romance*, the Assyrian story which changed the whole dating of the development of the Greek romances. The last decades of research can display no such sensational discoveries, but papyri keep adding to our knowledge of new types of Greek romances, and mosaic pictures from the Near East furnish illustrations of them.

For the bibliography of recent years, in this as in other fields of classical study, we must depend on *L'Année Philologique*, since both Bursian's *Jahresberichte* and *The Year's Work in Classical Studies* have been suspended, the first since 1944, the second since 1947. The most recent general review of the literature on the present field is that by R. M. Rattenbury and D. S. Robertson (for Apuleius), "Greek Romance and Apuleius," *YWCS* 31 (1938) 87-96. The reader who is beginning the study

of the ancient novel will also do well to consult the pertinent articles in *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (Oxford 1949). For a general introduction, nothing is better than the brief accounts, *s.v.* "Novel," the Greek by Rattenbury and the Latin by Gaselee. Both are concise, comprehensive accounts based on the most recent research, providing outlines to be filled out by general reading. After these, the special articles on Chariton, Xenophon of Ephesus, Heliodorus, Longus, Achilles Tatius, pseudo-Callisthenes, Petronius, and Apuleius should be read. All were written by Rattenbury and are accompanied by suggestive bibliographies. With these introductions, the reader may proceed to special books.

An examination of the recent volumes of *APH*, then, discloses a vast quantity of detailed articles in the field; a number of books on the origins and characteristics of the ancient novel; new editions; new translations. Because of the limits of space and time, I shall confine myself to comments on recent books, hoping that a brief

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is published weekly from mid-November for sixteen issues, except for any weeks in which there is an academic vacation. Volume 46 contains issues dated November 10, 17; December 1, 15 (1952); January 5, 12, 26; February 2, 16; March 2, 9, 23; April 13, 20, 27; May 4 (1953).

Owner and Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of publication, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, New York 58, N. Y.

General subscription price, \$3.75 per volume in the Western Hemisphere; elsewhere \$4.25. Price to members of the C. A. A. S., \$3.25. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers, to subscribers, 20 cents, to others, 30 cents prepaid (otherwise 30 cents and 40 cents). If affidavit to invoice is required, 60 cents must be added to the subscription price. For residents of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, a subscription to **THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY** (or, alternatively, to the *Classical Journal*) is included in the membership fee of the C. A. A. S.; whose members may also take *Classical Outlook*, *Classical Journal*, and *Classical Bulletin* at special prices in combinations available from the Secretary-Treasurer of the C. A. A. S., Eugene W. Miller, 3328 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Reentered as second class matter December 14, 1950 at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925 authorized December 14, 1950.

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summary of them may serve to point out trends in interest and needs for future studies.¹

Several general works on the Greek and Latin novels must be mentioned. Of these the most popular in character is *Some Ancient Novels* by F. A. Todd (London 1940). This contains four lectures given at the University of Sydney, the purpose of which, the author says, "is less to trace literary genealogies than to show, by description and criticism of typical examples, what Greek and Latin novels were like." The four novels selected are *Leucippe and Clitophon*, *Daphnis and Chloe*, *The Satyricon*, and *The Golden Ass*. The style is readable and lively. The subject matter has peculiar excellences: comments on the element of religion and on the familiarity of the Greeks and Romans with myths, acquired partly through art; information about early translations in English and the influence of these novels in English literature; analyses of the varied styles of Petronius and Apuleius.

In 1943, Eduard Schwartz published in Berlin a new edition (the first appeared in 1896) of his *Fünf Vorträge über den griechischen Roman*. Lavagnini in reviewing the new edition notes that Schwartz emphasizes, in opposition to Rohde, the connections of the subject matter of the romances with epic and with Ionic historiography.²

The distinguished German scholar, Rudolf Helm, published (in Snell's "Handbuch der griechischen und lateinischen Philologie") a new work, *Der antike Roman* (Berlin 1948). Of this Moses Hadas writes:³

The present book is a disappointment. Its chief value is its skillful précis of ancient fictional works under the headings "Historische Romane," "Mythologische Ro-

¹ See, in the annual volumes of *APh*, (1) Première Partie, "Auteurs et Textes," the listings under the alphabetically arranged names of authors and titles of anonymous works; also the rubric "Narrativa"; (2) Deuxième Partie, "Matières et Disciplines," I. Histoire Littéraire, especially the subdivision "Littérature Narrative et Historiographie." The total number of entries, including both books and articles, in the volumes covering the years 1937-1950 amounts to more than 300 items. (For the literature up to c. 1937, see the report by Rattenbury and Robertson in *YIVCS*, as mentioned in the text above; for Petronius [1936-1940], also R. Helm, *JAW* 282 [1943] 5-11.) —The article of Franz Zimmermann, "Zum Stand der Forschung über den Roman in der Antike," *Fortschritte und Fortschritte* 26 (1950) 59-62, surveys major developments in the field since Rohde, but contains little discussion of work done since the late Thirties (virtually nothing on recent publications outside of Germany), suggesting perhaps that the author had not had general access to this literature.—For the literature on various special topics, I may refer the reader to my books and articles: *Apuleius and his Influence* ("Our Debt to Greece and Rome"; New York 1927); *Romance in the Latin Elegiac Poets* (New York 1932); *Essays on Ancient Fiction, Essays on the Greek Romances, More Essays on Greek Romances* (New York 1936, 1943, 1945); *The Roman Use of Anecdotes* (New York 1940); "The Tale of Troy," *CJ* 42 (1946/47) 261-269; "Ancient Greek Romances and Modern Mystery Stories," *CJ* 46 (1950/51) 5-10, 45.

² *Studi sul romanzo greco* (Messina-Firenze 1950) 11.

³ *CW* 44 (1950/51) 90.

mane," "Reiseromane und Utopien," "Liebesromane," "Christliche Romane," "Biographien," "Romanparodie," and "Komisch-satirische Romane". . . . The critical judgments are slight and superficial. . . . It is astonishing, in a German *Handbuch*, to find no reference to or acquaintance with the work of [many recent scholars whose writings] might have suggested that the historical romance arose out of the impulse to cultural survival among defeated peoples, that the usurpation of the historical element by the erotic was a natural process, that even the erotic novels embodied a propagandist purpose, and that the celebration of Isis or kindred deities was a natural preparation for the motifs in the Christian novels.

Of greater value is Bruno Lavagnini's *Studi sul romanzo greco* (Messina-Firenze 1950). At first glance, this would seem to be a reprint of Lavagnini's volume of 1921, but it is much more than that. It contains also reprints of articles on Apuleius, on the *patria* of Xenophon of Ephesus, and other essays, besides, in the *Postilli*, a masterly review of recent literature on the Greek romances, editions, and newly discovered fragments. Lavagnini's brief comments on his bibliography are both descriptive and critical and he does not neglect the work done in other countries than his own, England, France, and America. Especially valuable is his review of recently discovered *Frammenti*: the fragment of the romance of Calligone, a virago and a warrior, probably Scythian; one of Antonius Diogenes; a new fragment of the Ninus romance, from a second copy, about Ninus' shipwreck in a campaign against the Armenians; a mythical romance about a girl, Hippotis, and her illegitimate child; a few lines about a specter and a suicide; a lively section of the Egyptian Romance of the Goddess Tefnit, who, to escape her father Helios, changed herself into a wandering cat; and the controversial fragments of the Chione story. Lavagnini's book is enriched by two plates of mosaics from Antioch, in one of which Ninus contemplates the portrait of his love.

Brief mention must be made of two volumes in the Graeco-Oriental field. The first is Martin Braun's *History and Romance in Graeco-Oriental Literature* (Oxford 1938), which discusses the nationalistic character of the romantic narratives and the biblical legends (Potiphar's wife, Reuben, Susanna) in the Hellenistic Jewish literature.⁴ The second is Moses Hadas' *Aristeas to Philocrates* (New York 1950), which expands his articles on Aristeas and III Maccabees and their relation to Greek romance.

When we turn to editions and translations of the ancient romances, first must be those listed in two series of importance, "The Loeb Classical Library" and the Budé "Les Belles Lettres" series. The Loeb Library has thus far produced six volumes, all published some twenty or thirty years ago, with Greek text, translation, introduction, bibliography, and index. They are Longus' *Daphnis and Chloe*, translated by George

⁴ See Lavagnini, *op. cit.* 201, and the review by W. F. Albright, *AJP* 66 (1945) 100-104.

Thornley and revised by J. M. Edmonds (1924), a volume which includes Parthenius and the Ninus Romance, translated by S. Gaselee, and Gaselee's invaluable "Appendix on the Greek Novel"; Achilles Tatus' *Leucippe and Clitophon*, translated by S. Gaselee (1927); Lucian's *A True Story*, in Volume I of the Loeb Lucian, translated by A. M. Harmon (1927); Petronius' *Satyricon*, translated by M. Heseltine, with which is included Seneca's *Apocolocyntosis*, translated by W. H. D. Rouse (1930); and Apuleius' *Metamorphoses*, translated by W. Adlington and revised by S. Gaselee (1928). This series has done great service to the study of the ancient novel, primarily in work on the text and in modernizing old translations.

The Budé series is more recent and is provided with new translations. It has brought out five editions, which include the original text, a French translation, a long introduction, but no index. They are Longus' *Daphnis et Chloë*, by G. Dalmeida (1934); Heliodorus' *Les Ethiopiques*, by R. M. Rattenbury, T. W. Lumb, and J. Maillon (3 vols.; 1935, 1938, 1943); Xenophon of Ephesus' *Les Éphésiaques*, by G. Dalmeida (1926); Petronius' *Le Satyricon*, by A. Ernout (3d ed. 1950); and Apuleius' *Les Metamorphoses*, by D. S. Robertson and P. Valette (3 vols.; 1940-1945). To these we may add P. Perrochat's *Pétrone, Le festin de Trimalcion: Commentaire exégétique et critique* (1939; 2d ed. 1952) in the Budé "Collection d'études Latines." Of course, volumes in such a series are bound to vary in quality, but in general these are very distinguished. I myself in research on the ancient Greek romances used constantly the Budé Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus with great profit. Gilbert Highet has written an unfavorable review of Perrochat's Petronius on the ground that the notes are merely a painstaking collection of learned data, and that there are two striking omissions: study of the characteristics of late Latin and attention to the novel as a work of art and its remarkable character drawing.⁵ On the other hand, B. E. Perry has given enthusiastic praise to the Apuleius of Robertson and Valette, stating that it manifests "the highest ideals of critical scholarship" and "the best standards of literary taste," and is "a notable advance on all three fronts: text, introduction, and translation"; the book is "a philological event."⁶

In the Italian series, "Scriptores Graeci et Latini, Consilio R. Academiae Lynceorum Editi," there was published in 1938 the text of Heliodorus' *Aethiopica*, by Aristides Colonna, with a Latin preface and printed in most beautiful and readable Greek type.

It is regrettable that in the recent anthologies of classical literature in translation little attention is paid to the novel, the ancestor of the most popular form of modern literature. In the two large volumes issued by

Longmans, Green and Co., in Volume I, *Greek Literature in Translation*, by W. J. Oates and C. T. Murphy (1944), only Longus (1.22-27), in the Thornley-Edmonds edition, is used; Volume II, *Latin Literature in Translation*, by K. Guinagh and A. P. Dorjahn (1942), does better by the novel, printing from the *Satyricon* chapters 26-78 of the *Cena Trimalchionis* and chapters 111-112, *The Widow of Ephesus*, and from Apuleius' *Metamorphoses* (4.28-6.24) the Cupid and Psyche story. In the two volumes of *Classics in Translation*, the Wisconsin anthology edited by P. MacKendrick and H. M. Howe (1952), Volume I contains nothing from the Greek romances, Volume II only selections from the *Satyricon*: the werewolf, the widow of Ephesus, the legacy-hunters of Croton, Trimalchio's banquet; but no Apuleius.

In the long list of "Penguin Classics," of ancient novelists only Apuleius' *Metamorphoses*, translated by Robert Graves, has found a place. So too in the fifty-two volumes of the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series, ancient romance was represented only by my book on Apuleius.

Besides these series, special editions must be mentioned. A unique and distinguished edition of Chariton was produced by Warren E. Blake in two volumes, I, *Charitonis Aphrodisiensis de Chaerea et Callirhoe* (Oxford 1938); II, Chariton's *Chaereas and Callirhoe*, translated from the Greek (Ann Arbor and Oxford 1939). The scholarship, the format, and the literary quality of the translation make this the definitive edition of Chariton.

A charming addition to the bibliography of *Daphnis and Chloë* is the Pantheon edition (New York 1949) of Longus in Thornley's translation of 1657 (1.12-17 translated by Moses Hadas) illustrated with exquisite woodcuts by Aristide Maillol.

The literature on Apuleius and Petronius is very extensive, and could well form the subject of a separate report, or even of two reports. I shall therefore limit myself to a discussion of a few of the most important publications concerning these authors.

Two recent books on Apuleius from Italy must be mentioned. Ettore Paratore published (Messina 1942) a second edition of his *La novella in Apuleio*. In it, he analyzes the technique and art of the stories inserted by Apuleius in his *Metamorphoses*.⁷ And in Torino (1950) Antonio Mazzarino brought out *La Milesia e Apuleio*. This is a study of a possible relation between the *additamentum* to Apul. *Met.* 10.21 in certain manuscripts and certain fragments of Sisenna containing a story of a man-ass. Mazzarino, to explain the combination of crass realism and devout mysticism in the novel, presupposes an African vulgate, different from the Sallustian recension of 395 A.D., which contained one book of a Milesian tale about the man-ass. After a conversion to the religion of Isis, this original was given a mystic character

⁵ CW 33 (1939/40) 255-256.

⁶ CP 43 (1948) 192-199.

⁷ Lavagnini, *op. cit.* 202.

by the addition of Book XI and the insertion of the story of Cupid and Psyche. Mazzarino's hypothesis is that the *additamentum* to *Met.* 10.21 was copied by a learned reader from such a primitive redaction.⁸

The literature about the *Cena Trimalchionis* is as voluminous as that about the *Metamorphoses*. One can only list the several Italian publications of a favorite son: R. Vivaldi's translation, *Il Satyricon* (Rome 1945); E. V. Marmorale's new edition of his *Cena Trimalchionis: Testo critico e commento* (Firenze 1947); *Il romanzo satirico: Testo critico, traduzione e commentario*, by G. A. Cesareo and N. Terzaghi (Firenze 1950); and *La Cena di Trimalchione*, by A. Maiuri (Napoli 1945). More of the last later. Mention must be made too of W. B. Sedgwick's new edition of his *The Cena Trimalchionis of Petronius, together with Seneca's Apocolocyntosis and a Selection of Pompeian Inscriptions* (Oxford 1950). Of it, Maiuri says that, while it is an "edizione scolastica purgata," its value lies in Sedgwick's following Heraeus in emphasizing the need to study the Pompeian inscriptions for a comparison with the language of the *Cena*.⁹ Marmorale, in his *La questione petroniana* (Bari 1948), has reversed his views on the identity and date of Petronius as presented in his *Petronio* and *Petronio nel suo tempo* (Naples 1936, 1937), placing him now in the late second or early third century. In his earlier studies he had wished to place Petronius in the satirical literature of the first century and to present us a Petronius as a moralist, half ironic, half pessimistic. Maiuri, *op. cit.* 1 ff., has for me finally disposed of his later theory.

The edition of the *Cena* by Amadeo Maiuri, Director of the Naples Museum, is unique in that it uses all his great knowledge of the Campanian plain and the excavations of Pompeii for its interpretation. His *La Cena di Trimalchione* (Napoli 1945), mentioned above, contains a preface, table of contents, text, notes, six excursions, index, and thirteen plates. In his introduction of eighty-five pages, he reviews the literature on the problems of the *Cena*, commits himself to the belief that the scene is Pozzuoli, the time the Julio-Claudian age, and supports this position by evidence from the type of amphitheater described, the picture of economic life given in Trimalchio's description of the way he made his fortune, and a comparison of Petronius and Seneca. He argues that since, in Pozzuoli as well as Naples, there are remains only of public monuments, no private houses or articles from daily life, the *Cena* must be illustrated from the finds of Pompeii. Also the language, even with all its obscenity, will be better understood from a comparison with the *graffiti* of Pompeii. In his literary discussion, Maiuri shows Petronius' antecedents in banquet scenes, especially his affiliation with Horace, his debt in

dramatic narrative to mime, pantomime, and comedy, his remarkable character drawing. The six excursions are brief, learned discussions of some of these points. The thirteen plates include frescoes of a Campanian port, of a *cave canem* mosaic, of two *triclinia* with guests and a third with moralistic inscriptions; and a picture of Mercury, silverware, bronze lamps, a shrine for the Lares, and, *inter alia*, a palaestra and a huge mausoleum. The pictures are beautifully clear. Maiuri's edition should be translated into English for the benefit of American students of the *Cena*.

This brief review of recent literature on the ancient novel shows certain trends. Very little attention has been paid to Achilles Tatius, or to the Alexander Romance by pseudo-Callisthenes. Both deserve study, especially the second. New English translations are needed of Xenophon of Ephesus, Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius of the literary quality of Blake's Chariton and the French translations in the Budé Series. The Alexander Romance should have a critical English edition with a readable translation, for the editions of both Ausfeld and Kroll are out of print and unavailable. The Byzantine novels¹⁰ should be studied and translated as part of a picture of the Byzantine civilization in which there is such renewed interest.

ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT

VASSAR COLLEGE

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15-16, 1953

This conference was significant in that educationists, administrators, language specialists, and lay personnel sat down together to explore the subject of the teaching of foreign languages in the elementary school, and then made specific recommendations for implementing such a program. Registrants represented 31 states, the District of Columbia and three from Canada. It was a listening conference only to the extent necessary to outline the philosophy, report on present status and practices, demonstrate two established city programs with films, and so to set the stage for the work sessions which were the backbone of the conference. Following is a brief summary of the findings of the work groups which were concerned respectively with (I) aims, (II) curriculum, (III) administration, (IV) teacher training:

Group I wanted (1) to provide fuller opportunities for the growth and development of the individual child; (2) to take advantage of the learning potentialities of the younger years; (3) to lay the foundations for later lan-

⁸ Lavagnini, *op. cit.* 203-205.

⁹ Maiuri, *op. cit.* 27.

¹⁰ See E. H. Haight, *Essays on the Greek Romances* (New York 1943) 12.

guage study. Six desiderata were listed: (1) understanding the spoken language; (2) speaking; (3) development of intelligent attitudes towards language; (4) some knowledge of geographical and historical background; (5) acquaintance with children's literature, folklore, etc. of a given country; (6) in upper grades, ability to read and write as *activity*, not as academic exercise.

Group II, which believed that slow learners should be included, emphasized that content should grow out of children's natural and spontaneous needs at various ages; that it should be integrated with the regular program to motivate learning; that it should begin as early as feasible in a given community or school; that it should be taught in periods of from 15 to 30 minutes daily; that each succeeding year's work should be integrated with that of the preceding year, using experienced children to help the new ones.

Group III realized that there must be many variations in organization, aims and procedures depending upon local conditions. They agreed that school and community must be made to realize the country's need of citizens who know a second language, and that language be offered on a broad base at first, permitting the natural process of gradual elimination of the unable to accompany the progression from social to linguistic aims. Language should begin as early as feasible and have continuity through grade XII; and be taught by the aural-oral method in periods progressing from 15 to 30 minutes. Teachers should be recruited wherever available in elementary or secondary schools or the community and any language of strategic importance to our country might be taught. Where public funds were not available, private funds should be sought to start the program.

Group IV outlined the changes needed in university courses for language majors and in those of teachers colleges if we are to develop the ideal candidate who is skilled both in one foreign language and in handling little children, all entirely practical recommendations.

EMILIE MARGARET WHITE

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIVISION I

REVIEWS

Homerische ei-Sätze: Eine sprachpsychologische Studie. By DAVID TABACHOVITZ. ("Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen," Series in 8°, No. 3.) Lund: Gleerup, 1951. Pp. 156. No price stated.

This monograph is polemical in tone and revolutionary in doctrine. It represents a vigorous reaction against traditional views regarding the origin and development of Greek conditional sentences as these views were ex-

pounded by Ludwig Lange in the *Abhandlungen der königlichen sächsischen Gesellschaft* for 1872-73 and developed in the recent *Griechische Grammatik* of Schwyzer and Debrunner, and in fact it is hostile toward many of the aims, methods, and tendencies which have characterized historical linguistics during the past century. But it is best before making further generalizations to summarize Tabachovitz' thesis briefly.

The usual view that hypotaxis developed from a more primitive sentence-structure based on parataxis he simply rejects (see especially pp. 37, 41, 48, 135-136), and for the subject under consideration, he points to the fact that in any sort of human society whatever the means of expressing the conditional idea must exist. Moreover conditional sentences with the optative did not develop from expressions of wish, but the optative is potential in origin, and wishes are conditional clauses with apodosis not expressed. The practice of explaining various constructions as elliptical is upheld as sound despite the disfavor in which it is held by recent authorities on historical linguistics. The cases of οὐ for μή in protasis cannot all be explained by the view that the negative force affects one particular word alone, but is deeply rooted in the language, and the frequency of μή resembles its encroachment on οὐ in other constructions in late Greek; to some extent also the choice is governed by metrical necessity. The subjunctive and optative have not always the difference in value generally attributed to them, but are often used in a quite arbitrary fashion (see especially p. 50, where he gives some examples of fluctuation in precisely parallel situations). Other matters, partly secondary to the main theses, are the development of polite modes of expression (*höfliche Umgangsformen*, pp. 78-90) and the risky question of distinguishing imitative passages from the originals which served as models (see especially p. 30 and the appendix on pp. 139-144).

Tabachovitz' work has much in it to appeal to all who value the Homeric poems as works of art worthy of intensive study for their own sake. Not that his work is a defense of the unitarian position, for his acceptance of the analytical view shows in many places (see for example p. 105). His attack is rather against a view of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as products of a very primitive society speaking a language only slightly removed from primitive Indo-European and serving as a sort of treasury in which all kinds of syntactical archaisms may be found. In his analysis of certain Homeric passages by reference to context and without preconceptions based on historical and comparative grammar he often shows sound judgment and may sometimes correct wrong views of earlier scholars; his examples on pp. 31-32 show that οὐ sometimes does not differ essentially from μή. But his attempts to demolish traditional views of the origins of conditional clauses, wishes, etc. are not convincing. Admittedly the means of expressing conditionality—if

A occurs, then B must occur—is necessary in human speech on any social level; here I should follow Tabachovitz against Schwyzter-Debrunner, p. 682 ("... dieser [der Bedingungssatz] gehört zunächst zum Handel und Wandel und zum Recht"), but the existence of the means of expressing conditionality and the expression of it by means of a subordinate clause with a special conjunction are two different things. In fact, one of the defects of the book is that it fails to emphasize adequately here and there the difference between grammatical subordination and the type of sentence-construction which expresses the same notions with no outward marks of subordination. Once this distinction is freely admitted, there seems to be no valid objection to recognizing hypotaxis as the result of secondary and gradual development. The evidence for such a view seems too strong to be set aside; as one such evidence I may point to the curious Latin use of *ne* with affirmative value and *ut* with negative value after verbs of fearing. It is also fair to point out that the grammar of Schwyzter and Debrunner, which is the result of exceedingly thorough and independent investigation, with many innovations and some reversions to old and temporarily discarded views, would not be likely to follow Lange's theory of conditions in an uncritical fashion. In closing it may be said that Tabachovitz' work is valuable for its discussion of many Homeric passages (and it contains an index of all passages treated), but that his views on the genesis of the constructions treated and on the general results of investigation in historical and comparative syntax are to a large extent untenable.

The monograph shows a high degree of accuracy in typography and citation; however, on p. 64 in *H. 16.723* for ἀπερώσειας read ἀπερωήσεις; on p. 74 in *Od. 3.224* read καὶ between γε and ἐκλεάθοιτο; on p. 76 in *Od. 15.545* read ἐνθάδε between χρόνοι and μίμοις; on p. 116 for [*H. 16*] 588 read 558; on p. 142 in *H. 5.287* read η̄ between γ' and ἔτερον.

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The Hittites. By O. R. GURNEY. ("Pelican Books," A 259.) London: Penguin Books, 1952. Pp. xvi, 240; 32 plates; 19 text figures. 3s. 6d.

The Shillito Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, who is also a Hittite specialist, contributes a remarkable volume to the ever amazing Penguin Books and presents the educated English reader (and such Americans as are fortunate enough to be numbered among his audience) with an eminently readable synthesis of the results of scholarship in all branches of Hittite studies, including history, politics, law, warfare, art, religion, language, and literature. Besides thirty-two plates, a map, and eighteen other text figures, there is a bibliography (218-

232) that is surprisingly complete in a work of this scope.

Modestly disclaiming originality, Gurney nevertheless reveals discriminating mastery of his subject and proceeds adroitly through the intricacies of its numerous branches. Obviously enthusiastic, he still manages to avoid romanticizing. In the sections devoted to linguistic topics the author states, in general terms, the salient features of the history of the deciphering of cuneiform Hittite and gives, in simple language, the essence of the "laryngeal" and "Indo-Hittite" hypotheses (119-120). While accepting the basic validity of the laryngeal theory, he refrains from embracing any specific school of thought. He aspires to similar impartiality toward the Indo-Hittite question (119), but subsequent phraseology apparently reveals rejection, cf., e.g. (129) "... closely related Indo-European languages—Hittite, Luwian, Palaic, and 'Hieroglyphic Hittite.'" Brief remarks indicate the present state of knowledge of these and other languages of Asia Minor, including Hurrian, "Hattian," and the nameless Indo-Iranian language of Mitanni.

One can, of course, take issue with the author at times. Reference to a Hittite "letter" (120, line 6) is not felicitous, and the statement that "most Sumerian words are monosyllabic" (126) needs modification, but these are no doubt trifles when measured against the excellence of the book as a whole.

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Alcman, The Partheneion. Edited by DENYS L. PAGE. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1951. Pp. xi, 179. \$4.25.

The independence of Spartan women has been a socio-logical phenomenon of interest to historians from Xenophon down to Professor Arnold Toynbee. And yet one of the most important of Spartan "feminist" documents, Alcman's *Maiden-Song*, has never been properly edited and commented on until now. Barely a hundred lines of text, the *Partheneion*, from a papyrus discovered in 1855 by the famous French archeologist, A. E. Mariette (whose work inspired Verdi's *Aida*) and now preserved in the Louvre, has at last been given the treatment it merited in this painstaking and brilliant monograph by the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. And, indeed, it is nothing less than we have come to expect from the author of the commentary on Euripides' *Medea* (1938; reprinted 1952), the volume of Greek poetical fragments in the Loeb Library (1942), and *A New Chapter in the History of Greek Tragedy* (1951).

Professor Page's touch is sure and, one might almost say, surgical. Masses of accumulated dead tissue are

cheerfully cut away; old wounds are deftly healed. Needless to say, many old opinions have been overturned and many toes have (though with extreme delicacy) been trodden on. Page's method, it would appear, owes much to the Oxford school of logical analysis; and his conclusions, so carefully are they worded, can scarcely bear summing up—aptly enough, the last words of the book are “we do not know”—but those who, like the present writer, have previously had to rely on the commentaries of Smyth (*Greek Melic Poets*, 1900) and Sir Maurice Bowra (*Greek Lyric Poets*, 1936), may welcome some summary, however inadequate, of Professor Page's views.

Page leans toward the school that holds that Alcman was a Lydian from Sardis, “brought up in Laconia and taught from childhood to speak the local language”; and he would like to connect his *floruit* with the seventh year of the Lydian king Ardys (c. 646 B.C.), admitting, however, that from intrinsic evidence (e.g., the references to ornaments, etc.) the fragments may only be dated roughly to the seventh century. As for the *Parthenion* itself, it may have been connected with the cult of the Spartan goddess Orthieia; there is no evidence for, e.g., Bowra's view that it was sung in honor of Helen and Dionysus. Part of the ritual of the Song, sung apparently just before dawn, was the carrying of a *pharos* or plough to be offered to the Goddess of the Dawn. The choir of ten (including the Leaders) was probably divided into two semi-choirs of five each, led by Hagesichora (in modern terminology, the *prima ballerina*) and Agido. It sings in competition against a rival choir called the “Peleidae” (the star-cluster or, just possibly, “the doves”). In the course of the song there is a reference to a school conducted by Aenesimbrota, whose relationship towards her pupils must not, Page warns us, be conceived along the lines of Sappho's more informal *salon*. The piece is composed in responding stanzas of fourteen lines each—the remains of the text suggest that there were originally at least ten stanzas—but the response is of a type freer than what we are accustomed to from the choral odes of Pindar or of Greek tragedy. The commentary on the text is rounded off with a superb treatment of Alcman's dialect, two appendices on his date and birthplace, and a careful index.

The diplomatic transcript of the text and scholia (pp. 4ff.) is extremely valuable. But in the palaeographical notes which follow, I must take this occasion to criticize what I feel to be an excess. In general I think it can be said that the chief purpose of such notes is to suggest (or, alternatively, to exclude) the possibility of divergent readings. In this the reader trusts the judgment of the editor, and hence there is no need for minute and tiresome justifications of particular readings (e.g., “this letter has a tail curving hugely to the right”). Such descriptions seem useless to the present writer: for the

reader has no photograph with which to check the reading; and even if he had an alternative suggestion, he would hardly put it forward on the basis of the mere verbal description of the text.

In general the technique of the edition is excellent. I do not however care for the printing of deleted Greek letters with a single line drawn through them; also, the use of series of dashes, where (as on p. 14) parts of the lines can be reconstructed, is not an improvement on the more usual practice in papyrological texts. On the text: I. 10, for *pôrō* I think *porōi* (dat.) is not impossible (cf. the discussion on *Poros*, pp. 35f.); I. 41: the correction (involving change of rho to digamma) is poorly handled (one has to refer to three different parts of the book to get the full explanation; I. 56f.: a possible translation which occurs to me is “Why should I tell you openly? Hagesichora is here (*hauta*)”; on I. 91, the apparatus, for clarity, should be expanded (and the discussion of the spelling concerned is needlessly complicated on p. 94, n. 4).

The commentary is a masterpiece of clear exposition. But on p. 36, n. 2 (last line) for “plato” read “Plato”. P. 46, n. 2 “Agreed with Wilamowitz” is obscure. P. 65f.: although I fully agree with Page's view on Sappho, one feels that he should have referred to the more important references which treat Sappho rather as the directress of a religious *thiasos*. P. 75 has a peculiar sentence: “the goddess . . . who rules the former [i.e., the periods of the moon] must control the latter [the rhythm of birth]. This fact was as clearly understood in ancient Hellas as it is today.” Which fact? P. 76: Blass's acceptance of *orthriai* (I. 61) here as a nom. plur. still seems far-fetched, and incidentally, *orthriai(s)* is not impossible. In connection with the interpretation of *pharos* as “plough” (p. 76) instead of “robe” (vs. Miss K. M. T. Chimes, *Ancient Sparta* [Manchester 1949] 252, who suggests it was a divided flounced skirt for a cult statue with detachable clothing), one might add that the ritual of carrying the plough might merely have been mimicked in the dance. Also a few texts might have been brought forward to suggest the symbolic connection between ploughing and the act of procreation (cf., e.g., Soph. *O.T.* 1211, *Ant.* 569), which might perhaps help to explain the ritual. P. 85, n. 2: reading “Leuchten” for “leuchten” makes the translation of the German far less difficult. P. 86: the note on dreams can now be supplemented by a reference to Prof. E. R. Dodds's excellent chapter in *The Greeks and the Irrational* (Berkeley 1951) 102ff. P. 102: epigraphers would perhaps have welcomed here a complete list of contemporary Laconian inscriptions. P. 160f.: one hates to think that the beautiful “Hymn to Night” (fr. 58, here re-edited by Page), often the only poem of Alcman's printed in anthologies, is not authentic, but Paul Maas's impression does seem to be favored by all the presumptions.

In the bibliography (esp. pp. ix ff.) the only references I missed were A. Taccone, "Alcmane," *Encic. Ital.* 2 (1929) 251ff., and W. Jaeger, *Paideia* (Eng. ed.) I 95. (A. Farina, *Studi sul Partenio di Alcmane* [Naples: Calderola, 1950], not listed by Page, was unfortunately inaccessible to me.) It is a pity that Professor G. Thomson (*Studies in Ancient Greek Society: The Prehistoric Aegean* [London 1949] 465ff.), Miss Chrmes (*Ancient Sparta* [1949]), and Mr. H. Michell (*Sparta* [Cambridge 1949]) were unable to see Professor Page's conclusions, for now all scholarship on Alcman—or, for that matter, on Sparta—must begin with his monograph. Its sound scholarship and, in many places, its dry humor (which reflects Professor Page's delightful lecture style) are a rare combination in these ever more Greek-less days.

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Corinth: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Volume XIV: The Asklepieion and Lerna. By CARL ROEBUCK. Based on the Excavations and Preliminary Studies of F. J. DE WAELE. Princeton, N. J.: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1951. Pp. xi, 183; 34 figures in text; 5 plans; 69 plates. \$10.00.

It is a pleasure to see that the excavations at Corinth, which started in 1896, are now being finally published. Unfortunately, the publication has been so slow that Volume I, Part 3 has only appeared after Vol. XIV, so that the year of publication has nothing to do with the order of the volumes. The Asklepieion and the adjacent resort of Lerna were excavated in 1929-1934 by De Waele of Nijmegen, who has published much about Corinth, including many articles in Dutch and German and the article in Pauly-Wissowa. This volume contains little which was not in De Waele's articles in *AJA* 37 (1933) 417-451; 39 (1935) 352-359; and *Gnomon* 7 (1931) 607ff. Why was it necessary to have a Dutchman excavate at Corinth when expert American excavators such as Carpenter and Stillwell were available on the spot? And, if so, why is the excavation not published by De Waele, who still goes back to Greece from time to time? However, Carl Roebuck deserves great credit for publishing in the Corinth series, nearly twenty years later, this important excavation. Roebuck has redited carefully the material and added numerous drawings and plans by the expert Greek architect J. Travlos, who received much of his early training at Olynthus.

The structures published are just inside the north city wall, two hundred meters west of the Lechaean Gate, not far from a row of seventeen bases, two Doric drums, and fragments (some of these known in 1886, seen by Richardson in 1896 and by Robinson in 1901-1903 and

1910, cleared by Dinsmoor in 1911). These are described on pages 4 and 5 with no knowledge that they belong to the largest temple in the Peloponnesos erected in the fifth century B.C. and with a bare reference (added in a note) to the excellent article about it in *Hesperia*, Supplement 8 (1949) 104-115, which should be included in the Corinth series. Roebuck, as Dinsmoor, thus believes that the nondescript circular column bases in the neighboring area belong to the old gymnasium mentioned by Pausanias, who also speaks of the spring called Lerna and the temple of Asklepios. Roebuck gives a detailed history of the cult from the time of an early temenos (perhaps of Apollo), into which was introduced in the fifth century the cult of Asklepios, till the fourth century A.D. Most important was the early Hellenistic period when the four-columned prostyle temple was built and the precinct was enlarged to have a court surrounded by colonnades with benches and couches for the patients' use. Adjacent was the spring Lerna with a fountain house, the study of which might have been improved by reading *Olynthus* XII 95-114 where, in discussing the Olynthus fountain house and aqueduct, I give many parallels and references. The description and restoration of the building between the Asklepieion and Lerna is excellent. It had two stories, the lower one with three dining rooms, the upper with a room for the ritual bath and a sleeping porch, where, as at Epidaurus, incubation was practiced. The finds in sculpture and vases are of no great value, but extremely interesting are the many votive offerings dedicated by the patients. They are mostly life-size terracotta representations of members of the human body. Such marble plaques with Asklepios receiving patients and stelai recording cures as have been found at other sanctuaries of Asklepios are absent. But the exhibit on the wall in a special room in the Corinth museum, I can say from having seen it, is one of the most interesting in the world. Too bad a picture of that unique room is not in the book. The small terracottas and miniature vases are well catalogued, but more references could have been made to the numerous parallels at Olynthus (*Olynthus* IV, V, VII, VIII, XIV *passim*). Even for the mortar with a spout (p. 135, pl. 50, no. 61) cf. *Olynthus* XIII nos. 1025-1034. Such were used in the house and not in any ritual. For salt-cellars (p. 133, nos. 27-28), cf. *ibid.* pp. 386-391, pls. 238, 239. For p. 17, pl. 6, no. 28, a plastic ram, really an ointment vase, cf. the one I excavated at Corinth and published in *AJA* 10 (1906) 425, fig. 5, where I give many parallels. For horse and rider (p. 19, pl. 6, 3-4), cf. the one I excavated, again at Corinth, and published in *AJA* 10 (1906) 159; also many found in 1896 (*AJA* 2 [1898] 208). I am pleased that Roebuck agrees with me that such date from the middle of the sixth century and not from the fourth, as some of the excavators at Corinth believe. For pl. 52, 4, p. 139 (c. twelve examples of kore and dove), cf. the large

number I dug up, also at Corinth, and published in *AJA* 10 (1906) 165-166, pl. 11, 15. This type and the votive terracotta heads (plates 30-31) are paralleled at Olynthus and especially such skyphoi, kantharoi, saucers, one-handlers, squatting sileni, and temple boys as on plates 48-49. No references are made by Roebuck to *Olynthus* XIII, with its many parallels. The lion on plate 46, 48 is similar to that in *Olynthus* IV nos. 353-354 and some published in *Olynthus* XIV 304-305. For treasures and savings-banks (p. 28), refer to my article in *AJA* 28 (1924) 239-250 and W. C. Couch, *The Treasures of the Greeks and Romans* (Menasha, Wis. 1929.) For shower baths there should be a reference to the important such baths found at Olympia; cf. H. Schleif, *Die Neuen Ausgrabungen in Olympia* (Berlin 1943), pp. 12-15, pls. 2, 7-11. The book is well printed, with only a few misprints, but it is often difficult to correlate the not easy reading text with the figures and plates. Too bad that plate 64.16 is upside down and that the stamped amphora-handle (p. 82, fig. 23a) is both upside down and reversed and the inscription not given in the text. One must go to *Hesperia* 3 (1934) 251 to find it. On the same page there is a caption, fig. 23b, but no such figure and no text or discussion of the inscriptions. The Asklepion may not compare with those at Epidauros, Cos, Athens, and Pergamon but Roebuck deserves credit for rescuing and editing so well the Corinth Asklepion and the excavations of a foreigner. The unique collection of votive ears, breasts, genitals, arms, hands, legs, feet, etc. (pls. 33-46) is important for the history of medical practices.

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Corinth: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Volume I, Part 3: Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple. By ROBERT L. SCRANTON. Princeton, N. J.: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1951. Pp. xv, 200; 83 figures; 76 plates; plans A-O. \$10.00.

The volume by Scranton deals with various buildings in the Roman Agora excavated by Broneer, Howland, Miss Folse, De Waele, Miss Campbell (who should be called Mrs. Roebuck if Gladys Davidson is called Mrs. Weinberg). Some of these were excavated in 1907 (cf. my report on the Babbius monument in *AJA* 12 [1908] 67), 1939, and 1940, but most in 1946-1947. H. D. Wood, in an open meeting in Athens in 1908, presented a paper on the Babbius monument, with excellent drawings and restorations, which might have been used. The excellent drawings which adorn the book are by the Greeks Travlos and Skroubelos, most of the photographs by Director Caskey. Unfortunately the volume omits the Greek remains except the Northwest Stoa of the Lower Agora. There will be further delay in publishing them. But the volume is in a way a unit and presents a good plan of the Lower Agora in the Roman period, though it excludes the important north side. Too bad to omit the

Julian Basilica and the Upper Agora. The buildings here presented are the Temple of Hermes, the round Babbius Monument, the Fountain of Poseidon, the Temples of Herakles and Poseidon, Temple K, the Pantheon, the Temple of Tyche, the Early Stoa, the Dionysion, the Bema Complex (already well published by Broneer), the Shops, the Painted Building, the North Stoa, Roman Market, etc.—a great hodge-podge. As Scranton himself says, "the present volume is a step toward the whole, although much remains to be done." For example, the building from which came the deposit of numerous terracottas (p. 5), which I dug up in 1903 and published in *AJA* 10 [1906] 164-173, west of the Babbius monument, has not been identified. The complex hodge-podge, however, has within a certain simplicity which, as Scranton says, is at once "an aesthetic phenomenon of note and a tribute to the earlier builders who laid out their sparse array of buildings one by one in such a way as to allow for addition after addition without destroying the essential unity of the plan." There are not many misprints but (pages 128 and 197) Sufetula (Sbeitla) in North Africa becomes Fufitula (Sbeitla). For the stone balls, which were already published twenty years ago in *AJA* 35 (1931) 409, and which may not be cannon or catapult balls (p. 176), cf. the five inscribed ones excavated by me and others at Sardis and published in *AJA* 14 (1910) 415; *Sardis* I 43, VII, 1, 91-92, 94-95, nos. 86, 90-93. Some such were votive donations, others weights (*Sardis* VII, 1, p. 92, n. 2). For dolphins (pp. 34-35, pl. 15, 1), refer to Stebbins, *The Dolphin in the Literature and Art of Greece and Rome* (Menasha, Wis. 1929). For fountains, bathtubs and *louteres* (178), cf. *Olynthus* II, 65-67, VIII 317-320, XII 94-114, 246-247; pls. 218-220, where, in publishing Olynthian *louteres*, I cite much literature and many parallels. Scranton has done a good job in giving us such an accurate and detailed account of these buildings, even if the material is not startling and his text prosaic and tough going. It will be more interesting to those who can read it at Corinth and check it with the monuments themselves. Unfortunately plates 67-70 are reversed and upside down, given in the order 70-67. Plates 71-74 are likewise upside down and given in the order 74 to 71.

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The Architecture of Ancient Greece: An Account of Its Historic Development. By WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd., 1950. Pp. xxiv; 424; 125 figures in text; 71 plates; 2 maps; chronological list of Greek temples. 30s.

Though this work is stated on the title-page to be a "revised and enlarged edition" based on the first part of Anderson and Spiers, *The Architecture of Greece*

and Rome, this second revision is far more Dinsmoor than Anderson and Spiers. The format and the number of chapters of the 1927 edition have been retained, but gone are the ornithological comparisons in the Introduction, which has been greatly enlarged from eleven to twenty-four pages. The quantitative difference between the editions (revisions) of 1927 and 1950 deserves mention: not only has the Introduction been enlarged as noted, but the text has been increased from 241 to 424 pages, the figures in the text from 83 to 125, the plates from 65 to 71. Then, too, the new edition bulks larger because of the increase in the number of lines per page (from forty to forty-eight). To offset this compression and use of smaller font, the new edition is in darker print.

Of the seventy-one plates, twenty-two are new, eighteen entirely so, four newer than, or at a different angle from, those of the 1927 edition. And it will be obvious to the reader that there has been a qualitative advance also, because of the results of the author's scientific and ingenious studies.

The two maps (on a folded sheet between pages 336 and 337: Italy and Sicily, one page in width, and Greece and Asia Minor, two pages in width) are improved by the addition of more places. For instance, Colophon, Didyma, Rhodes (the site), Olynthos, Philippi, Larisa, Pharsalos, Eretria (to name a few), and the names of six more islands, appear on the new map, and Bassae has replaced Phigaleia. Since the maps are to localize sites of ancient Hellenic buildings, and not to illustrate a history, sites such as Mt. Olympos and Chalkis are omitted; but Nemea, Triphylian and Messenian Pylos, Amyklai, Kos, the site of the Temple of Hera on Samos, Hagia Triada and other Kretan sites might have been included.

A new, additional feature is the Appendix, "Metric Measurements of Temples" (pp. 337-340), in which are given in chronological order the precise dimensions of forty-nine Doric, seventeen Ionic, and four Corinthian structures. The measurements, of course in metres, are given of (a) the width and length of the stylobate, (b) axial spacings of external columns, (c) lower diameters of external columns, (d) height of external columns, and (e) height of entablatures, so far as known. Since many of the measurements have been made by Dinsmoor himself, and others have been taken from latest authoritative reports, these dimensions must supersede those in many an architectural work of previous date.

One will note in the "Chronological List of Greek Temples" (opposite p. 340) many new datings and also inclusive dating for a temple instead of only one year. Most of the temples have been dated twenty to thirty years later, but the "Hephaesteum," and the Sounion, Tegea, and Nemea temples are dated earlier than in the previous edition. (The Theseum has become the Hephaesteum, but still with the Latin ending.) The List

includes seventy temples, seven more than in 1927. The new "Selected Bibliography" covers over four times as many pages as in the previous edition. There are fifteen divisions (A to O) in the Bibliography, each subdivided into numerous sections, for instance, F. "Greek Architecture: Analytical Studies" (twenty-eight subdivisions); K. "Local Works: Asia Minor" (one plus thirty-two localities). Though the same number of pages are devoted to the Glossary, there are fifty-eight lines to a page in place of thirty-nine, amounting to almost a fifty per cent increase in the amount of space devoted to this section. One may miss such terms as "isodomic," "reveal," "template," and others which appear in the text.

Instead of the two indices in the 1927 edition, consisting of two pages for illustrations and 15 for subject matter, the 1950 edition has one index, covering twenty-seven pages and subdivided into: A. Places; B. Persons (ancient only); and C. Subjects. Since this new Index has sixty-six lines to the page (instead of fifty-three in the former), it is actually twice as large in content.

Of course, the gain has been more than quantitative, but the wealth of material and the great number of works cited give in themselves an indication of the tremendous amount of work involved in the preparation of this volume. In some cases one might say that the author has given the definitive report, for it is difficult to imagine what more could be added to what he has presented and interpreted. The scope of this work will astonish the layman who thinks of Greek Architecture as the study of temples and tombs. But here one will find presented an astonishing variety of subjects, such as Agora, Pnyx, altars, arsenal, city-planning, house and palace, gymnasium, stadium, theatre, odeum, choregic monument, Telesterion, Thersilion, Tholos—as well as Temples.

In particular, mention should be made of the buildings which have received detailed treatment based on evidence derived from the author's own investigations. These are the Temple of Apollo at Bassai, the Propylaia, the Temple of Athena Nike, the Parthenon, the Erechtheion, and the Hephaisteion. The detailed measurements and the exactitude in the measurement of the Doric (Attic-Aiginetan) and Ionic foot justify dubbing the author as "The Man Who Discovered the Millimeter." Apart from the subject treated, the student who reads this work will learn the value and importance of accuracy, no mean gain as equipment for work or study in any field.

The theatre, too, has been presented in far greater detail than previously, not as of one period, but as it appears to have been in the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries, and in the Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman periods. Incidentally, it will satisfy many an archaeologist and student of the theatre to read Dinsmoor's (reasonable) rejection of Anti's theory, which was "based on . . . in-

adequate evidence," that the orchestras at Athens and in all other theatres before 350 B.C. were "trapezoidal or rectangular," together with his argument that the circular orchestra was first used by Polycleitus at Epidaurus (p. 120, note 3). (On p. 423, Index, s.v. Theatre, for bibliography, *read 355 instead of 344-345.*)

The subject is treated as an evolutionary art and hence a chronological treatment forms the basis, with description and analysis devoted to each period. The chapter headings may well be given here: After the excellent and enlightening Introduction, follow Chapters I. The Aegean Age; II. The Origins of Greek Architecture; III. The Rise of the Doric Style; IV. The Rise of the Ionic Style; V. The Culmination in Attica and the Peloponnesos; VI. The Beginning of the Decadence; VII. The Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman Phases.

Naturally in a work of such a range, embodying so many buildings, theories, features, influences, and dates, there are bound to be queries and criticisms. Likewise variant theories will be missed, but limitations of space probably precluded their inclusion. For instance, some may question the statement that the Zeus by Pheidias at Olympia was "probably dedicated at the Olympic festival of 448 B.C." (p. 153). It has been suggested that Pheidias was invited to Olympia, possibly between 435 and 430 B.C., after—and as a consequence of—his successful works in connection with the Parthenon.

And (p. 112) was the peristyle completed before the cella-building at Egesta (Segesta)? Could it not be that the cella-building walls were easier to dismantle than the peristyle? Then, too, wall blocks would be of more practicable use than round column drums. Note the "quarrying" of the cella-building walls at the Temple of Poseidon at Paestum. As to the suggestion that Mnesikles was the architect of the Erechtheion (p. 188), one authority has strongly opposed this ascription.

Dinsmoor rejects Cockerell's restoration of the interior of the Temple at Bassai (pl. xxxvi) with the statue in the "adyton" and facing eastward; the statue stood in front (north) of the Corinthian column and faced the north. This new restoration may appear in the author's work on Bassai.

Apparently economic reasons account for the different styles and diameters of the stone columns at the Temple of Hera at Olympia (p. 54). The wooden columns were replaced over a period of 800 years, as subscriptions came in. Expense delayed the stone replacements. It was not that they waited till the wooden columns rotted. Notable is the detailed treatment given to the theatre of the different periods—the sixth, fifth, fourth centuries, and the Hellenistic Age. The author points out that the wooden seats of the theatre at Athens collapsed in 498 B.C. in the Agora, not in the theatre of Dionysos on the south slope of the Akropolis.

Because of its modern connotation, "Senate" is hardly the translation of *Boulē*; "Council" would be the better

term (pp. 185; 205). Pharos does not appear under "Subjects" in the Index, but does follow (in parenthesis) Lighthouse, s.v. Alexandria in the first Index. However, Lighthouse is given in the Subject Index.

The reviewer would prefer the retention of the transliterated Hellenic forms rather than the Hellenic names with Latin endings. Erechtheion, Hephaesteion, Attika, Bassai, Kos, Krete, Iktinos, Kallikrates, and Mnesikles are just as understandable as the hybrid forms. The kappa should replace the useless *c*, which is confusing in that it may be pronounced as a *k* and an *s*. Others may have seen Kimon appear on papers as "Simon" because of the form Cimon, and Lysippos become "Lycippus." However, these hybrid forms (with Latin endings) may be due to the requirements of the English press for, after all, this work is basically a revision of the English work of Anderson and Spiers. This explanation seems indicated by the use of *ou* for *o* in words like "favour" and others. It is gratifying (to the reviewer, at least) to note that more and more scholars are replacing those "temporary blocks in the wall," viz. the Latin endings *-us*, *-um*, *-i*, *-ae*, and Latin *c*, with the "original blocks," the Hellenic *-os*, *-on*, *-oi*, *-ai*, and *k*.

One should not miss the last page of the text (p. 336) with its brief comment on the direct influence of Hellenic art on the Byzantine, the indirect influence on the Renaissance, and finally the direct inspiration of the Greek Revival, "one of the most vital phases of modern architecture."

The author has produced a remarkably fine work, combining a vast technical knowledge with artistic appreciation. Surely Iktinos, Kallikrates, and Mnesikles would welcome the inclusion of his name with theirs on a dedicatory inscription "on a stele to be set up on the Akropolis." The superior character of this work may be indicated by paraphrasing a familiar advertisement: "When a better work on Hellenic Architecture is made, Dinsmoor will produce it."

J. PENROSE HARLAND

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Storia della letteratura latina. By AUGUSTO ROSTAGNI.

Vol. I: La Repubblica; Vol. II: L'Impero. Turin: Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (UTET), 1949-1952. Pp. xii, 509; 302 ill.; 12 plates; xvi, 784; 384 ill.; 12 plates. L. 3800; 6500.

Professor Rostagni is both a scholar, a critic, and a good writer. These two volumes, in which he surveys the history of Latin literature from its pre-literary beginnings until about 400 A.D. cannot fail to command attention. At the same time, they suggest comparison with other similar works. In scope, they closely parallel volumes XXIV and XXV, *La Letteratura di Roma*, of the *Storia di Roma* published for the Istituto di Studi Romani by Cappelli at Bologna. Rostagni himself wrote the first of these two volumes, *La Letteratura di Roma*

Repubblicana ed Augustea (1938; ed. 2, 1949, pp. 508). It therefore affords a close parallel and often verbal correspondence with the first of the two volumes under review. The present volume is, however, slightly fuller in its treatment and, as will be said later, much more lavishly illustrated. Both volumes have references to the ancient sources and selective bibliographies, in the *Studi Romani* volume at the end, in the present after each chapter. Moreover, the former reaches down through the life of Augustus to the deaths of Livy and Ovid. The present volume covers only through Caesar and Sallust. In general there is little to choose between Rostagni's two treatments of the literature of the Republic, though this reviewer slightly prefers the format and typography of the *Studi Romani* volume.

The second volume of the *Studi Romani*, by A. G. Amatucci on *La Letteratura di Roma Imperiale* (1947, pp. 421), begins, as indicated, not with the Augustan principate but with the times of Tiberius and it extends beyond Rostagni's conclusion (*Rutilius Namatianus*) to about 600 A.D. Amatucci divides his three hundred pages of text almost exactly with Apuleius in the mid second century A.D. Rostagni gives some 225 pp. to the Augustan period, 410 pp. to that from Tiberius through Apuleius, and only 140 pp. for the years from Apuleius to 400 A.D. Thus for the principal authors of the literature of the Roman empire, Rostagni's second volume is much fuller than the corresponding volume of the *Studi Romani*.

In the second place, Rostagni's volumes may be compared with the lengthy *Storia della Letteratura Latina* of which Ettore Bignone has so far issued three volumes, coming down through Cicero (Florence: Sansoni; Vol. I, 1942, pp. 599; vol. II, 1945, pp. 540; vol. III, 1950, pp. 689). Bignone's work is therefore on an even ampler scale than Rostagni's and includes the references to the authors themselves and to other ancient sources directly in the text. His first two volumes have bibliographies at the end but the third omits one, partly because it would have unduly increased the length of the volume and partly because the author felt that a good selective bibliography has been made available by S. I. Herescu in his *Bibliographie de la Littérature Latine* (Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1943). As compared with Rostagni, Bignone's first two volumes, manufactured during the war, are on poor paper but the third is much more substantial. All lack illustrations but their fullness makes them of perhaps greater scholarly usefulness.

Bignone is also the author of a shorter and more popular summary of Latin literature down to St. Augustine, *Il Libro della Letteratura Latina etc.* (Florence: Le Monnier, 1946, pp. 588). This in turn may be compared with Ettore Paratore's *Storia della Letteratura Latina* (Florence: Sansoni, 1950; ed. 2, 1951, pp. 986). Moreover there are in Italian the only slightly earlier histories by Concetto Marchesi (Messina and Milan:

Principato, ed. 4.; Vol. I, 1936, pp. 525; vol. II, 1937, pp. 470) and by Nicola Terzaghi (Turin etc.: Paravia; Vol. I, 1935, pp. 434; vol. II, 1936, pp. 330), as well as two volumes, the first, on the Republican and Augustan ages, by Vicenzo Ussani and the second, on the period from Tiberius to Justinian, by Terzaghi (Milan: Vallardi; Vol. I, 1929, pp. 509; vol. II, 1934, pp. 661). Clearly those who read Italian have no lack of excellent and recent surveys of Latin literature. The choice between them is hard to make except on the basis of such external criteria as scale, date, quality of manufacture, or availability.

Neither Rostagni's volumes nor the other Italian histories will relieve the scholar of his need for the full collection and discussion of the ancient sources and the bibliographies given by Martin Schanz in his *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* in Müller's *Handbuch*. Carl Hösli revised for the fourth edition the first volume, on the Republic, in 1927 (pp. 664) and the second, on the empire from Augustus through Hadrian, in 1935 (pp. 886). There are furthermore two single volume surveys in German: Alfred Klotz's *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* (in the *Handbibliothek des Philologen*; Bielefeld and Leipzig: Velhagen and Klasing, 1930, pp. 434) and Ernst Bickel's *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der römischen Literatur* (in the *Bibliothek der klass. Alt.-Wiss.*, VIII; Heidelberg: Winter, 1937, 586 pp.). The latter treats the subject generally by periods and then by types, rather than chronologically by authors. In Dutch, P. J. Enk has begun to issue a detailed *Handboek der Latijnse Letterkunde* (Zutphen: Thieme; Vol. I, 1928, pp. 319; vol. II, 1937: part 1, pp. 338; part 2, pp. 342), but has so far come down only through Plautus. Finally, the scholar familiar with German has available the articles of various dates on the individual authors in the *Real-encyclopädie* of Pauly-Wissowa. For such scholars, therefore, Rostagni's volumes will be of scholarly use only in so far as they contain bibliographical material later than Schanz-Hösli or Herescu and more conveniently than this can be found by searching Marouzeau's *L'Année Philologique* and similar bibliographical aids. But even scholars will find Rostagni's judgments fresh and his style lively.

In France, there seems to have been no comparable activity in the general history of Latin literature. Clovis Lamarre published at the beginning of the century a lengthy *Histoire de la Littérature Latine* (Paris: Lamarre), of which four volumes on the Republic appeared in 1901 and four on the Augustan age in 1907. Since then there have appeared only such brief manuals as J. Bayet's *Littérature Latine etc.* (Paris: Colin, 1934, pp. 784). Henry Bardon has published the first volume, *L'Époque Républicaine*, of a book on *La Littérature Latine inconnue* (Paris: Klincksieck, 1952, pp. 382). This, however, discusses only those authors which survive in fragments or who are known by name only. Though

useful to build up the literary background of the more fully preserved authors, it does not serve as a complete history of Latin literature. Only the first volume, also, has appeared of a Spanish *Historia de la Literatura Latina* by B. Alemany Selfa and H. Cortés Rodríguez (Madrid: 1935, pp. 558). Hence the student familiar with the Romance languages will find in Rostagni's volumes not merely excellent literary criticism but a substitute for such works of reference as Schanz-Hosius.

In English, moreover, there has been no history of Latin literature on a scale comparable with Rostagni's since J. W. Duff's two volumes on the *Literary History of Rome in the Golden and in the Silver Ages* (London: T. Fisher Unwin; Vol. I, 1909, 695 pp.; vol. II, 1927, pp. 674; later reprints by Scribner). These are less full in their citation of the ancient evidence than is Rostagni and they pay less attention to the minor authors than does he. Yet, despite their age, they remain the best general survey for students who can read only English. They combine a reasonable amount of scholarly information with criticism of a sound Edwardian type and generous quotation of passages in translation. Among the shorter modern handbooks, H. J. Rose, *A Handbook of Latin Literature* (London: Methuen, 1936; ed. 2, 1949, pp. 557), gives very full citations of the ancient sources but is sometimes extreme in his judgments. W. A. Laidlaw's *Latin Literature* (London: Methuen, and New York: Philosophical Library, 1951, pp. 229) is a summary survey in small format. Moses Hadas' *A History of Latin Literature* (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1952, pp. 474) gives a readable survey of the subject which covers relatively rapidly the pre-Ciceronian period and rather more fully than is usual in such surveys the middle and late Empire. It has no scholarly notes and only short bibliographies at the end. The brief articles on individual Latin authors in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949) are not really adequate for a serious student of the literature. Thus the student who reads only English lacks a thorough survey more recent than Duff. If he can cope at all with Italian, he will certainly profit from Rostagni's volumes both for their scholarly notes and bibliographies and for their general criticism.

This reviewer cannot hope to have mentioned all the recent histories of Latin literature with which Rostagni's work might be compared. Nor has he tried to compare those which have been mentioned in terms of their general approaches or their differences in detailed interpretation. Indeed, he does not claim to have read or even consulted many of them. Moreover, centuries of critical study and the enshrining of the major Latin authors as "classics" render it difficult for a modern scholar to depart very widely from the common pattern of Latin literary history. Literary history in general offers less scope than do other areas of history for reinterpretation in terms of the changing attitudes of successive genera-

tions. The historians of Latin literature have always paid attention to the social and economic milieus in which the different authors worked and to their own personal status and relationship to their times. Thus the general patterns of Latin literary history have become well established.

Space does not permit, nor would it increase the usefulness of this review, to examine the specific details in which Rostagni differs from or alters accepted interpretations of particular authors or works. Suffice it to say that he devotes a long introductory section of his first volume to the Italic background of Roman culture and to pre-literary activity before Livius Andronicus. He argues for the existence of a body of pre-literary compositions in accentual Saturnians, either "ballads" (*carmina*) or folk-dramas (*Fescennini* or *Atellanae* or *Satirae*). He maintains that to contrast this Italic element (or the "Roman spirit") and the Greek contribution in Latin literature is to set up a false antithesis, since from the beginning both were present and while the early authors consciously changed their literary form from the native Italic to the imported Greek, they never lost touch with the local spirit and taste. In his second volume, which covers the successful merger under the empire of these two cultural traditions, Rostagni has less reason to emphasize the significance of the Italic.

The two volumes are attractively and clearly printed on heavy glazed paper. Their large octavo size makes them hard to handle and in unbound form leads to rapid disintegration. Buyers are therefore advised to secure them bound from Italy, where the cost of binding is so much cheaper than in the United States. The volumes are separately indexed. They are profusely illustrated, each with over three hundred figures in the text and twelve plates. Unfortunately the illustrations are not uniformly excellent or well integrated with the text. Occasionally line drawings from older books have been used and the precise location and date of an object are not always indicated. Busts which only dubiously represent ancient authors are given without an adequate *caveat lector*. Illustrations and title-pages from early printed editions have charm but hardly contribute to the interpretation of the authors themselves. Similarly, the reproductions of pages from manuscripts may stir a student's interest in the transmission of our texts but are not here sufficiently keyed into the discussion to lead him very far. In fact, many of the illustrations have only a casual, or even an almost accidental, connection with the course of the discussion and serve rather to distract the reader, pleasantly to be sure, than to reinforce the argument in the fashion so admirably exemplified by Rostovtzeff's works.

Professor Rostagni has given us a work which combines in happy mixture useful scholarship and literary excellence. It is eminently readable both in its style and in its manufacture. The illustrations, though not

essential to the argument, enliven the text. While the scholar cannot dispense with more detailed collections of material and bibliographies, the student who can handle even a little Italian will find these volumes an excellent guide to the study of Latin literature. Both scholar and student cannot fail but appreciate Professor Rostagni's sanity of judgment, humanism as a critic, and charm of writing.

MASON HAMMOND

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Scientific Terminology. By JOHN N. HOUGH. New York: Rinehart, 1953. Pp. xvi, 231. \$3.50.

This book is intended for students in the sciences whose knowledge of Latin and Greek is insufficient to explain English terms derived from those languages or to coin, when necessary, new terms, such as biological binomials. Scientists often ask classical scholars to produce such guides for the particular sciences in which they are interested, but this work deals with principles common to all scientific coinings, with separate chapters on medical and pathological terms, bacteriology, pharmacopeia, biology (in which geology and mineralogy are strangely included), and one of Linnaean binomials. Greek and Latin alphabets, prefixes and suffixes, declension of Latin nouns and adjectives (reduced to the nominative and genitive cases, singular and plural, though biological descriptions make great use of ablatives), the formation of compounds, with occasional practice lists, and five short bibliographies (which would be much handier if combined) lead up to advice on the reading and writing of Latin descriptions.

The intention of the work is respectable; the execution is disappointing, for it would at times prove very confusing to a novice. For example, pp. 25-27 and 133-137 can be understood by the classicist but offer very heavy going to a beginner. Inconsistencies in treatment, e.g., different forms of *kappa* on p. 20 and of *phi* on p. 21; the use of Greek letters on pp. 89-112 but of English transliterations elsewhere; the insertion without warning of *kynos* for *kyōn* (182) and *senis* for *senex* (106); vacillation between *ēremos* (178) and *erēmos* (186), and the spelling *acanthos* (184) might be condoned, but actual errors are too frequent and often misleading. Some may be misprints, as in Greek words on pp. 18, 19, 21, and 48, but what shall we say of $\xi\mu$ (18; three mistakes in one word), *semi* (Gk.) and *hemi* (Lat.; 88), *ater* = "gray" (87), $\lambda\alpha\rho\nu\xi$ (99), $\nu\omega\xi$ = "law" (101), *pallia* (102), *sonnum* (instead of *somnus*; 107), *cribosus* = "sieve" (155), *sagittalis* = "arrow" (156), *chalacogamy* for *chalazogamy* (185), *chamai* = "false" (185), *pratus* for the common form *pratum* (188), *cinnamoneo* (189), *ludovicianus* = "Louis" (204), *Daphnae* ("a girl, beloved of Apollo"; 206)? "Muricate" as a botanical term should surely be derived from the spiny shell of the purple-fish rather than from

the unusual meaning of a "pointed rock." How correct the zoological terms cited may be I am not competent to judge, but of twenty-six botanical names (209) three are wrong.

Helpful to the young geologist would be a table of the geologic ages with their names explained; to novices in general, the units of the metric system (with especial attention to *kilo*-); and more convenient than the present index would be a single alphabetic list of words and stems now widely scattered through the book. The weakness of the work, then, lies both in commissions and omissions. And after all is said, the author does not make clear the fact that scientists in the past (e.g., C. S. Rafinesque-Schmaltz) have perpetrated blunders in Latin and English word-formation which no tabulation of stems, however neat, can ever adequately palliate.

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Sphera of George Buchanan (1506-1582). Translated by JAMES R. NAIDEN. Seattle, Wash.: Privately printed, 1952. Pp. vii, 184. Price not stated. (Obtainable from William H. Allen, Bookseller, 2031 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa., and Bottega d'Erasmus, Via Gaudenzio Ferrari, 3, Turin, Italy.)

Professor Naiden's volume on Buchanan's *Sphera* is much more than just an English translation with conventional introduction and notes. It starts off, for instance, with a very valuable survey of didactic Latin poetry since 1417, which in itself will reward any curious reader for opening the book. From this account he is able to show that Buchanan's poetical textbook on astronomy (it was started for the use of a noble pupil, Timoleon de Brissac, and continued for a royal one, James VI of Scotland) belongs to a large class of Renaissance works, both in prose and verse, on this subject. Consequently it is no longer possible to believe that Sacrobosco, or any other individual work, was Buchanan's direct source. The poem was a synthesis of wide reading and shows influences from many authors from Pliny to his own day.

In spite of constant urgings from his friends and correspondents Buchanan never finished large portions of Books IV and V. On the other hand, Professor Naiden shows abundant evidence that Buchanan made a number of revisions in the completed portions of the poem. He is able to show that there must have been at least nine manuscripts in circulation during the generation after Buchanan's death, and that all of these except one have disappeared. Their readings can, to a certain extent, be recovered from the printed editions based upon them.

One of the most valuable features of this volume is the census of editions, with locations of copies. Several extremely rare ones are noted, two of which were

previously unknown. Any future editor of the Latin text, if there should ever be one, will be greatly indebted to Professor Naiden's perseverance in this bibliographical quest.

Although the *Sphera*, bulky as it is, is one of the least of Buchanan's works in poetic quality it does contain some inspiring passages, and they are here judiciously pointed out. One may guess, however, that most readers of this book will find Naiden's work a good deal more interesting than Buchanan's.

LEICESTER BRADNER

BROWN UNIVERSITY

BRIEF NOTICES

H. C. BALDRY: Greek Literature for the Modern Reader. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1951. Pp. ix, 321. \$3.75.

It is difficult to tell the story of Greek literature in so small a book without distorting compression or misleading generalities. Mr. Baldry has accomplished this task fairly well, bringing the discussion down to Theocritus and slighting only the orators and the lesser works of voluminous writers such as Plato and Aristotle. He succeeds in stimulating the unlearned reader with crisply expressed judgments and reasonable answers to questions about the Greek temperament, the origins of Greek religion and mythology, the primitivism of the Greeks, and the survival of Greek literature. There is little originality in his handling of the subject, hence little to quarrel with as to interpretation. The background of history is sketched in skillfully without loss of essential continuity.

University of Kansas

L. R. Lind

IVAN M. LINFORTH: The Pyre on Mount Oeta in Sophocles' "Trachiniae." Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1952. Pp. ii, 255-267. \$0.25. (University of California Publications in Classical Philology, Vol. 14, No. 7.)

This is an interesting discussion of the manner of Heracles' death in the *Trachiniae*. Instead of dying as a direct result of the poisoned robe and thus fulfilling the prediction of the oracle that he would be killed by someone already dead, Heracles unexpectedly insists that he be burned on a funeral pyre on Mount Oeta. Mr. Linforth thinks that, since this manner of death was an established mythical fact, Sophocles "yields to the obligation of history" on this point. He does not, however, mention the hero's apotheosis, usually associated with the funeral pyre. Mr. Linforth concludes that this final scene is, as a result, an afterpiece, not organically connected with what precedes, and that the theme of ruinous love, which he sees as giving unity to the plot, extends only through the main body of the play.

Wellesley College

Helen H. Law

W. C. HELMBOLD (trans.). Plato's *Gorgias*. New York: Liberal Arts Press, 1952. Pp. x, 107. \$0.65 (cloth \$1.75). (Little Library of Liberal Arts, No. 20.)

This inexpensive, paper-bound volume contains a brief introduction, a selected bibliography, and a translation of Plato's *Gorgias*, with twenty-eight footnotes intended for the general reader.

The translator is to be commended for his clear, readable and accurate rendering, based, with minor changes, on the Oxford text by Burnet.

The introduction presents sound advice to the reader: to regard the *Gorgias* as preparatory to the *Phaedrus*, of which a primary purpose is to describe what rhetoric should be; and to note the contrast between dialectic, incorrect rhetoric, and true rhetoric as exemplified respectively by the examination of Polus, the long discourse of Callicles, and the concluding speech of Socrates.

Westminster College,

Fulton, Missouri

Robert G. Hoerber

ALFRED SCHMITT. Der Buchstabe H im Griechischen. Münster (Westf.): Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1952. Pp. 51; 6 figs. DM 2.50. (Orbis Antiquus, No. 6.)

In this attractively produced booklet, the author presents numerous speculations on the origin of the Greek alphabet:

(1) The first Greek alphabet, represented in the Gortynian Law Code, showed inaccurate knowledge of the pronunciation of Phoenician, e.g., in the stops.

(2) Letters not used were carried in the alphabet row, and sometimes reintroduced with fluctuating values (sibilants).

(3) Aspiration was considered a prosodic feature of the following vowel, like quantity and quality.

(4) Phoenician writing was a syllabary which indicated only the consonant of each syllable. The origin of the vowel signs lies in part in the syllabic value of certain Phoenician laryngeals. Vowels originally were intended as "corrective" signs: BA = *read ba, not be*.

(5) At first, Greek wrote only E for all e-sounds, but added H almost at once, either to render open e, long or short (*sic*), or the aspirated vowel (he), and finally the consonant h by adding "corrective" vowel signs. The first use is the Ionic (but also Cretan, etc.), and hence it is possible to agree with Meister that early Ionic, and Homer, had h.

Yale University

Henry R. Immerwahr

REV. C. F. D. MOULE. The Language of the New Testament. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1952. Pp. 30. \$0.50. (2s. 6d.)

This charming lecture, though it treats recent developments, somehow carries us back to a Victorian England. The occasion is the author's installation as Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. In a humane, modest, and unpediticed way, it calls attention to the importance of linguistic studies for the better understanding of texts (specifically of the Greek New Testament). After a brief bow to the impact of papyrology on New Testament interpretation, he mentions three points: Colwell's canon for the use and omission of the definite article with definite predicate nouns, Cadbury's observation on the complementarity of *hos* and *hostis*, and Tarelli's note on

the distribution of forms of *pempô* and *apostellô*. It is interesting that all of these reflect the recent linguistic emphasis on the study of distribution, particularly to determine the presence or absence of a meaning contrast. Finally he suggests, as profitable lines for further study, verbal aspect, participles, and comparative study of different works within the canon.

Indiana University

Fred W. Householder, Jr.

G. J. M. BARTELINK. Lexicologisch-semantische Studie over de Taal van de Apostolische Vaders: Bijdrage tot de Studie van de Groetaal der Griekse Christenen. Utrecht: N. V. J. L. Beijers, n.d. [c. 1952]. Pp. xv, 170. 6.50fl.

This is a scholarly and useful analysis of the "Christian Greek" of the Apostolic Fathers, based on a detailed study of noteworthy words in the light of previous and subsequent Greek usage. Bartelink concludes that the chief factors in the production of semantic shifts and/or entirely new formations were the liturgy, the hierarchy, and the mysteries of the faith. Of individual authors Ignatius is responsible for the largest proportion of innovations. Philosophical terms are relatively few, and there is almost no contact with the vocabulary of the Hermetic texts. As one would expect, next to the New Testament the language of the Septuagint was the decisive element in the evolution of the distinctive idiom of the Apostolic Fathers.

Princeton Theological Seminary Bruce M. Metzger

GILBERT MURRAY. Five Stages of Greek Religion. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1952. Pp. xviii, 235. \$2.00.

This welcome third edition is a reprint of the 1925 text, not a revision. In a short preface (written in 1951) Gilbert Murray says in effect that further study has supported still more strongly his earlier view that the creative works of ancient Greece are permeated by religious ideas too often ignored by scholars and literary critics. In particular he stresses the importance of the death and rebirth of the vegetation year gods, who, as he says, "were not eccentric divagations in a religion whose proper worship was given to the immortal Olympians." He draws our attention especially to the series of the Attis-Adonis-Osiris type of god, represented especially by Dionysus, which continues indefinitely the Uranus-Cronus-Zeus succession of rising and fallen Kings, and which is responsible for many aspects of later Christian belief and ritual.

The book is still rewarding in itself as well as an invitation to further research along this line.

Ohio State University

Hazel E. Barnes

W. C. HELMBOLD. Nugae Propertianae, II. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951. Pp. ii, 61-73. \$0.25. (University of California Publications in Classical Philology, Vol. 14, No. 3.)

In the most interesting of these four notes (the first), Helmbold sees no evidence in 4.7.6 (*et quererer lecti frigida regna mei*) for a reconciliation of Cynthia and Propertius after the publication of Book III. The whole elegy is an elaborate fantasia, a wishful self-delusion, and the *frigida regna* are those of self-imposed celibacy

after an affair during which Propertius' bed was always cold, whether shared or not, for he had never actually won Cynthia's undivided attention. In the second, commenting on *tres libelli* (2.13.25), Helmbold maintains that Propertius meant nothing exact by those words; they were deliberately vague, because poetical. In the third, Helmbold would transpose lines 121-122 of 4.1 to follow 123-124. In the last, the suggestion is made that the perennially troublesome lines 19-22 of 2.30 (an elegy normally divided into two separate poems: 1-12 and 13-40) be transposed thus: 1-2, 19-22, 3-12. The second elegy would, therefore, run: 13-18, 23-40.

The Barnard School for Boys, Ralph Marcellino
New York

A. L. IRVINE (ed.). Tacitus, Histories: Books I & II. London: Methuen, 1952. Pp. vi, 196; 3 maps. 8s. 6d. (Methuen's Classical Texts.)

This is the latest volume in Methuen's Classical Texts of which series Sir Arthur Pickard-Cambridge is general editor. Its small size makes it a pocket edition. This fact, as well as the general character of the editorial work, indicates that it is intended for the educated general reader or for the student whose interests are general but who has a good foundation in Latin. It is at the same time excellently suited to be a text book in a Latin reading course. The editor's main interest is in nice translation. To serve as an aid to such translation he appends a vocabulary of some thousand words, explaining technical or very unusual words in the notes. The introduction is a model of compression and the notes too are all helpful. There is no parade of unnecessary erudition. The Oxford text is used without apparatus. A sound and useful book.

New Haven, Conn.

C. W. Mendell

M. A. LEVI (ed.). Suetonius, Divus Augustus. Firenze: La Nuova Italia, 1951. Pp. lxiv, 200.

A reprint of the Teubner text (without critical notes) with a running historical commentary. The introduction deals with the value of the *Vita Divi Augusti* as a source. The Latin text of the *Res Gestae* enhances the usefulness of this publication.

Columbia University

E. J. Bickerman

EUGENIO MANNI (ed.). Trebellio Polione, Le vite di Valeriano e di Gallieno. Palermo: G. B. Palumbo, 1951. Pp. 74. (Testi antichi e medievali per esercitazioni universitarie, 4.)

Text, with a short critical apparatus and historical commentary, of the biographies of Valerianus and Gallienus in *Script. Hist. August.* In his introduction and in an appendix (on the "Tyranni triginta"), Manni discusses the literary problem of the *Historia Augusta*.

Columbia University

E. J. Bickerman

SISTER ANNE STANISLAUS SULLIVAN, S.S.J. (ed.). Selections from Ecclesiastical Latin. Philadelphia: Chestnut Hill College, 1952. Pp. iii, 93. \$2.00.

As a brief introduction to mediaeval Latin, within the prescriptions defined by the title, this little book will serve a useful purpose. It ranges from a variety of pray-

ers and hymns to selections from the Old and the New Testament, the Imitation of Christ, and the Apparition to Bernadette. The text covers fifty-eight pages, the remainder being vocabulary—an excessive proportion, which could have been reduced by the exclusion of all but mediaeval and ecclesiastical terms.

The effectiveness of the book might have been appreciably enhanced by an introduction, however succinct, giving a literary and a chronological conspectus. Prefatory notes, too, would have been helpful. In the matter of the selections themselves, *de gustibus* might be the final arbiter, but there are appealing pieces in Avitus' metrical versions of Biblical themes, Fortunatus, St. Aetheria's pilgrimage, Notker, Bede, and the miracle plays.

Brooklyn College

Harry E. Wedeck

JOSEPH J. YOUNG. *Studies on the Style of the De Vocazione Omnim Gentium*. Ascribed to Prosper of Aquitaine. Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1952. Pp. xxii, 192. \$2.25. (Catholic University of America, Patristic Studies, No. 87.)

Prosper of Aquitaine, a minor poet of the fifth century, wrote, among other things, a lengthy religious poem *De Ingratis*. The present study, a doctoral dissertation, proposes to examine the vocabulary and the clausulae of the *De Vocazione*, which is pseudo-Proper. The vocabulary study contains much illuminating matter on ecclesiastical expressions and, as a supplement in lexicography, may be used as an expansion or confirmation of Souter. The interior and final, metrical and accentual clausulae are treated exhaustively. Dr. Young concludes that the vocabulary is not definitively and exclusively Prosperian, but that the clausulae point weightily to such authorship. A significant inference, as the most recent tendency is to confirm the Prosperian ascription: see P. de Labriolle, *Histoire de la littérature latine chrétienne* (3d ed.; Paris 1947) II 666, n.

To the bibliography there might be added Saintsbury's monumental *History of English Prose Rhythm* and the *Mediaeval Latin Word List* (Oxford 1934).

Brooklyn College

Harry E. Wedeck

HARRY ERKELL. *Augustus, Felicitas, Fortuna: Lateinische Wortstudien*. Göteborg: Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, 1952. Pp. 193. Sw. Cr. 14. (Dissertation, Göteborg.)

Erkell examines a considerable body of earlier scholarship on the religious and historical significance of these terms, whose use he traces from earliest times down to Constantine. He is particularly concerned with the Roman historians and with the possible influence of Greek writers and Greek concepts upon them. This leads him to survey the Greek historians with a view to determining the relationship between *fortuna* and *tyche*. He finds more evidence for the influence of Thucydides than of later Hellenistic writers on Livy's thinking. He disputes Carcopino's interpretation of Sulla (*Sylla ou la monarchie manquée*, Paris 1931) convincingly but with needless sarcasm (pp. 93-107). Otherwise his discussion of opinions is admirably detached and judicial.

University of California, Truesdell S. Brown
Los Angeles

AEMILIUS SPRINGHETTI, s.j. (ed.). *Latinitas Perennis, I: Selecta Latinitatis Scripta Auctorum Recentium (Saec. XV-XX)*. Rome: Pontificia Università Gregoriana, 1951. Pp. xi, 775. \$4.00.

Father Springheti declares the purpose of his anthology thus: "... ut nos optimorum imitantes boni saltem evaderemus latini scriptores et esset omnibus hoc persuasum, posse latinam linguam, sicut praeteritis saeculis potuit, etiam in praesens et in posterum tempus cognoscere excolique honorifice ab hominibus cuiusque ordinis ac professionis." Not every great writer, naturally, and no poets, can be included.

Selections are here from 166 writers touching upon seven fields of interest: Lingua Latina; Historia; Sanctorum Vitae et Mores; Philosophia - Ius; Theologia; Scientiae - Artes; Commercium Epistolare. As the pageant of six centuries unfolds—More, Erasmus, Canisius, Galileo, Buchanan, Grotius, *et al.*—one wishes, as Father Springheti must have wished desperately, that ten times more space were available.

Notes are excluded. Some like myself might welcome a list of printed editions from which the texts derive. That information appears only irregularly.

The volume will impart fresh impetus to the study of neo-Latin.

Saint Joseph's College, Philadelphia L. M. Kaiser

AKE AKERSTRÖM. *Architektonische Terrakottaplatten in Stockholm*. Lund: C.W.K. Gleerup, 1951. Pp. 105; 52 text illustrations; 18 plates. Sw. Cr. 60. (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 4^o Series, No. 1.)

Here are first published (sumptuously) thirty-three fragments of archaic terracotta revetment from Larisa-on-the-Hermus; the motif is a charioteer and span of horses, with a dog running beneath the span. Numerous parallels are cited from Egyptian, Assyrian, Mycenaean, Ionian and Attic art: the most striking are with the severe red-figure style of Attic vase painting, and with the well-known series of sarcophagi from Clazomenae. Study of the parallels makes possible the dating of the frieze to the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. (possibly the product of traveling workmen from Clazomenae; cf. the influence on Rome of Vulca of Veii) while the peak of artistic performance in the Clazomenian sarcophagi (treated in an excursus, 85-102) may be independently dated 510-490. The fragments contribute to an understanding of artistic influences in the archaic period running from the Greek mainland to Ionia, and not in the reverse direction.

University of Wisconsin Paul MacKendrick

DORIS RAYMOND. *Macedonian Regal Coinage to 413 B.C.* New York: American Numismatic Society, 1953. Pp. xi, 171; 15 plates. \$4.50. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 126.)

This monograph is a 'corpus' of the coins assigned to Alexander I and Perdikkas II of Makedonia, together with a full but mostly unsatisfactory discussion of the pertinent historical and numismatic problems. The handling of the notoriously difficult metrological questions involved is *a priori*: in the opinion of the author "meticulous consideration of extant weights in any series [of ancient coins] is supererogatory"; her theory that two different weight systems each with its own set of denomi-

nations were used contemporaneously over the whole period for these irregularly struck coins is hardly likely to be right. The detailed chronology is dependent on stylistic and necessarily dubious historical considerations, for there is apparently no hoard evidence and the die "sequences" are never complete enough to arrange the coins in order. (Something is wrong with the one alleged die-link between series, for it is clear from the plate that nos. 147 and 148 do not share a die as stated—perhaps the obverses of 146 and 148 have been interchanged, for the anvil dies of 146 and 147 are either identical or extremely similar.) But it is useful to have the coins (some 400 of them) collected and illustrated; their correct arrangement must perhaps wait on the appearance of more specimens, and of evidence from hoards.

University of Toronto

W. P. Wallace

RUDOLF HERZOG and GÜNTHER KLAFFENBACH. *Asylie-kunden aus Kos*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1952. Pp. 30. \$1.03 (DM 4.30). (Abh. d. Deutschen Akademie d. Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Kl. f. Sprachen, Literatur u. Kunst, Jhrg. 1952, No. 1.)

Sixteen inscriptions found at Cos fifty years ago. The texts (from the middle of the third century B.C.) contain recognition of the *Asylie* of Cos by various kings and cities. Such rarities as a *dogma* of the Lacedaemonians and a decree of the Macedonian city of Pella are represented in the collection.

Columbia University

E. J. Bickerman

NOTES AND NEWS

At the Annual Spring Meeting of the **Classical Association of the Atlantic States**, held in Philadelphia, April 17-18, 1953, the following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1953-1954: President, Prof. Earl L. Crum, Lehigh University; Vice-Presidents, Prof. John F. Latimer, The George Washington University, and Prof. John S. Kieffer, St. John's College, Annapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Eugene W. Miller, University of Pittsburgh; Secretary for Distribution of Publications, Prof. Stanislaus A. Akielaszek, Fordham University; Officer-At-Large, Miss Emilie Margaret White, Public Schools, Washington, D. C. (President, 1951-1953); Regional Representatives: Delaware, Miss Frances L. Baird, Wilmington Friends School, Wilmington; District of Columbia, Mrs. Mabel F. Murray, Calvin Coolidge High School, Washington; Maryland, Prof. James W. Poulney, The Johns Hopkins University; New Jersey, Miss C. Eileen Donoghue, Bloomfield High School, and Prof. Frank C. Bourne, Princeton University; New York, Mr. Richard H. Walker, Bronxville High School, Prof. F. Gordon Stocker, Houghton College, and Prof. Gordon M. Kirkwood, Cornell University; Pennsylvania, Prof. W. Edward Brown, Lafayette College, Prof. John G. Glenn, Gettysburg College, and Miss Margery McClure, Mt. Lebanon High School; Editor of *THE CLASSICAL*

WEEKLY, Prof. Edward A. Robinson, Fordham University.

The **Association Guillaume Budé** announces its Fifth Congress, to be held at Tours and Poitiers, Sept. 3-9, 1953. The Congress will commemorate the fourth centenary of the death of Rabelais, while a series of papers by a number of distinguished French scholars will trace the history of Platonism from antiquity to modern times. Inquiries may be directed to Prof. J. Heurgon, of the Sorbonne, Secretary of the Congress.

Inquiries concerning the 1954-1955 competition for **Fulbright Awards** for university lecturing and post-doctoral research in Europe and the Near East, Japan, and Pakistan should be referred to Mr. Francis A. Young, Executive Secretary, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington 25, D. C. Applications for 1954-1955 awards at this level must be postmarked no later than *October 15, 1953*.

Graduate students desiring to pursue studies abroad under the Fulbright program are referred to their local Fulbright adviser or directly to the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th St., New York 21, N. Y. Information concerning teaching in national elementary or secondary schools abroad may be obtained from the

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U. S. Office of Education, Division of International Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.; concerning teaching in American elementary or secondary schools abroad, from the American Council on Education, American Schools Service, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Among the special exhibitions continuing into the summer months at the **Metropolitan Museum of Art** are "From the Land of the Bible," an archaeological exhibition featuring antiquities from prehistoric times through the Byzantine period and including the celebrated Isaiah scroll discovered near the Dead Sea in 1947; the newly acquired Greek Aphrodite; and "Art Treasures of the Metropolitan," which includes a number of items from the classical collection. The Museum's monthly *Calendar of Events*, published from October through May, will be mailed on request.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Waldo E. Sweet, of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Contributing Editor of *CW* since 1950, has been appointed Associate Professor of Latin in the College of Literature and Associate Professor of the Teaching of Latin in the School of Education of the

University of Michigan, effective with the beginning of the university year 1953-1954.

Professor David M. Robinson, of the University of Mississippi, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, was accorded a signal distinction at a testimonial banquet in his honor in Baltimore, December 20, 1952, when he was officially designated a "distinguished honorary citizen of Maryland" by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

The official citation reads, in part:

BE IT KNOWN, that the people of Maryland . . . are deeply appreciative of that which you have given to us and to all those who sought education and advancement here in the finer arts of civilization; that you are recognized as one of the world's foremost scholars . . . blessed with the ability to pass on your knowledge to others and apply the lessons of the ancients to the ways and requirements of modernity; and that, while we were sincerely regretful at your departure from . . . Johns Hopkins, we are happy for you in your new successes and fully cognizant of the fact that the gift of your distinctive didacticism never was destined for confinement to a single area of a culture-hungry land.

The ceremony, attended by some 150 colleagues and friends of Professor Robinson, was held at the University Club and included the unveiling of a portrait of the guest of honor by Stanislav Rembski.

RENAISSANCE OF LATIN "RESPONDE MIHI!"

Dear Comrade-In-Arms:

It has been on my mind to write you about how to use the Latin reading filmstrips, tests, vocabularies, and the rest of the visual-oral-aural aids that THE TUTOR THAT NEVER TIRES, INC. offers for more dynamic teaching.

If you are going to use these modern materials and techniques, you must have the projector and player in your room at your elbow; taking your class to another part of the building is impractical. Borrowing machines from elsewhere on occasion spoils the whole routine.

If I may make a suggestion from my experience, the ARGUS PBB 200 watt projector with filmstrip adapter is the perfect machine for our work. It will project under almost daylight conditions, which means that ordinary shades will darken your room enough for the purpose. The ARGUS has no teeth to wear out your filmstrips; and it permits you to turn the strip in either direction at will, one line at a time or any number of lines up to the whole frame of four or five lines. The back of a map or any smooth white surface is best for showing lettered filmstrips, for with that kind of surface there is very little fading of the image for those on the side of your room. Of course you know that the distance from the screen determines the size of the image that the projector will give you. My room is always light enough for writing purposes when a strip is being shown; that means I can do written exercises from the filmstrip.

With much of the material I synchronize the record playback machine with the filmstrip, a technique that gives maximum emotional impact and makes a very firm impression on the senses of the students. I use a playback machine with a detachable loudspeaker for a cover. This permits me to jack into the player a whole series of headphones so that up to twenty students can listen independently to the instruction on the record while the rest of the class is doing some other activity. "Aggregate boxes" with outlets for up to ten headsets each are available commercially. I use two of them on one good playback machine.

And this will interest you especially: Have you asked for a (FREE) copy of DR. WALDO E. SWEET'S MANUAL FOR TEACHERS written to accompany the filmstrips of SCOTT, FORESMAN & COMPANY'S USING LATIN BOOK ONE? This manual will explain perfectly how to use ANY READING FILMSTRIP with the right technique. It's really a MUST—and all you have to do is just ask me for it.

Cordially yours,

RICHARD H. WALKER,
Bronxville, N. Y.

"Tutor That Never Tires, Inc."

Walker, B., *The Annals of Tacitus: A Study in the Writing of History* (Mendell), 8

Walser, G., *Rom, das Reich und die fremden Völker [Tacitean studies]* (Reinhold), 92

Walsh, J. V., rev. Gelb, *A Study of Writing*, 227

Walton, F. R., rev. Nilsson, *Geschichte der griechischen Religion*, II, 56

Warrior as an Oral Poet, *The, Notopoulos*, 17

Wassermann, F. M., *Latin as a World Language: The Treaty of Nerchinsk*, 83; rev. de Romilly, *Thucydide et l'Impérialisme athénien*, 123

Watling, E. F., tr., *Sophocles, Electra and Other Plays* (Wilson), 182

Wedeck, H. E., see *Brief Notices* (revs.)

Wehrli, F., ed., *Die Schule des Aristoteles, VI: Lykon und Ariston von Keos* (Smethurst), 140

White, M. E., ed., *Studies in Honour of Gilbert Norwood* (Alexander), 153

White, E. M., *Announcement of the CAAS Rome Scholarship for 1953*, 70; *Report on the Washington Foreign Language Conference, 1953*, 237

Whitman, C. H., *Sophocles: A Study of Heroic Humanism* (Getty), 38

Why Not Attack?, *Gaertner*, 193

Wilson, P. C., rev. Watling, tr., *Sophocles, Electra and Other Plays*, 182

Woolsey, R. B., rev. Narveson, *Functional Grammar Terms for Language Students*, 189

Wörterbuch der grammatischen und metrischen Terminologie, Hofmann and Rubenbauer (Nehring), 92

Writing, *A Study of*, Gelb (Walsh), 227

Zagreus in Ancient Basque Religion, Elderkin (Jameson), 189

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Continued from page 233)

The change will also materially lessen the physical strain of producing sixteen separate issues in what has usually been a period of less than six months, and will assist us in avoiding a recurrence of the delays in recent issues. Volume 47, Number 1, then, will be dated *October 1, 1953*, with subsequent issues to follow at semi-monthly intervals.

Surveys; Brief Notices. We inaugurate in this issue, with Professor Haught's report on the ancient novel and the group of short reviews beginning on page 248, two enterprises which we hope will become familiar and welcome features in future numbers of *CW*. In the Survey series, we plan to review as comprehensively as possible and—to this extent modifying certain assumptions underlying some European undertakings of a similar nature—with conscious attention to present day conditions of teaching and research in our own schools, colleges, and universities the recent literature on the principal classical authors and fields, the status of classical study in this country and Canada, and recent developments in the teaching of our subject. On the scholarly side, the need for a regular service of this kind has been obvious since the demise of *Bursian* and the *Year's Work*; on the practical and pedagogical side, nothing, we believe, has been undertaken on this scale since the Classical Investigation nearly thirty years ago; the attempt to integrate the efforts of workers in many different fields is perhaps original. The desira-

bility of the project was immediately and cordially recognized when we first ventured to propose it privately more than a year ago, and the response, as we have been able to contact more and more specialists in various branches, has far exceeded our best expectations. More than thirty writers have now accepted assignments; perhaps as many more will be required. As in all matters pertaining to *CW* business, comments, suggestions, and offers of assistance will be gratefully received.—"Brief Notices" will allow us to increase, even beyond the total of 175 reached in the present volume, the number of new books that can be reported on annually. Our aim, theoretically, should be to notice promptly and in space proportionate to their interest and importance as far as possible all of the more than 500 publications that appear annually in our field. Some approximation to this ideal could, we are convinced, be attained, for the competence and cooperation of our large reviewing staff has been demonstrated beyond question; but space is simply lacking to accommodate this tide of new books. We hope, therefore, by judicious use of available space to bring to our readers as broad a coverage as we can. The present installment of *Brief Notices* includes some titles which assuredly deserved greater space, and this situation may recur in the next few installments. This is, however, merely an expedient to bring the review department up to date, since a number of books of 1952 or earlier date must still be reported; thereafter better proportion can be observed between regular reviews and short notices.

E. A. R.

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